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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1807.

Editorial.

THE CONTROVERSY.

WE trust that the controversial papers with which we have filled several columns of this day's Balance, will prove acceptable to the reader—not only on account of the importance of the subject in dispute, but also on account of the station which the disputants hold in society. His excellency the Governor is "cited before the tribunal of the public," by the leader of the jacobin party, in person: Every member of the community, then, is interested in the event. The people are impannelled as a jury to try the question; and on the last Tuesday of the present month, they are to give their verdict. We might, in the language of a certain learned and wise magistrate, charge this jury, that "*this 'ere case is very int'rusting to them 'ere parties;*" but we forbear to offer a word on the merits of the case.

It is urged by some,

That the Governor should not have condescended to answer the newspaper slanders of his enemies—

That, having refuted *one* charge, his opponents will multiply their attacks, and pretend that the governor's neglect to refute them also, must be considered as presumptive evidence that they are well founded—

That, if the governor deemed it advisable to reply at all, he ought not to have opposed *his oath* to the bare word of Mr. Clinton,

It is not for us to find excuses and apologies for his excellency; but we must say, that we think his conduct in this affair has been correct; and, although it will undoubtedly subject him to much illiberal abuse, still we believe it will make, on the public at large, a favorable impression. The governor of this state would certainly do wrong to reply to anonymous slanders; but when the leader of his opponents will sanction a libellous attack with *his own signature*, his excellency ought to meet him openly and fairly, and refute and confound him. Let attacks multiply.—The governor would be justified in making a public avowal, that every lie published for electioneering purposes, by Dewitt Clinton, under his own proper signature, should be promptly contradicted....under the solemnity of an oath.

Selected.

From the New-York Spectator.

Ubi manu agitur, modestia ac probitas nomina superioris sunt: ita qui olim "boni æquique Cheruli," nunc "insertes ac stulti" vocantur.

TAC. DE MOR. GER.

CAUSES, apparently slight and trivial, are sometimes followed by very important consequences. The seeds of governmental evils are imperceptibly sown, not soon to germinate, perhaps; but which will ultimately spring up, covering the land with an impervious crop, which it may prove impossible to remove. The same may be said of the virtues, if they happen to fall upon a genial soil. A correct bias, given to the public mind, may continue its influence for ages producing the most extensive and happy effects. The spirit, which Romulus infused into his little clan, seems never to have ceased to operate, until the city, he had founded, had become the mistress of the world. So great was the martial ardour, enkindled in the breasts of his followers, that it appears not to have materially declined in their posterity, until extinguished by the flood of luxury, that poured in upon them from the east!—The warlike inclination took sufficient head, in the earliest days of the Roman name—But something was wanting to complete the national character. This was discovered by the wisdom of a Numa. He set himself assiduously to work in modelling their laws, and in introducing a system of religion. The effect was greater than could have been foreseen: for, a veneration for religious institutions was equally extensive with the zeal for military glory; and public virtue flourished longer at Rome, than amongst any other people, unless we except a modern nation, whose laws have had that adamantine wall of defence, the trial by jury.

Let us turn to our own country. No nation ever set forward under so favourable auspices; nor had so solid a basis for elevated anticipation. Washington was our political father: his character comprised the great, the good; he was at once the hero, and the Sage.—That warrior, crowned with the laurels of victory, became the first in council; and, seated with an assembly of worthies, drew to himself the admiring eyes of a nation. It was hoped, and not without reason, that the spirit, which he and his companions in combat and council had excited, would glow through all succeeding ages; that, like the electric spark, it would vibrate around the circle of our associated countrymen, animating every legitimate American to sustain the honours acquired by our revolutionary heroes. This reasonable expectation was soon blasted. A scene, nearly the opposite of the one mentioned, ensued; bringing into popularity a train of degenerate principles, which we thought could never have been for a moment tolerated. Mr. Jefferson appeared the advocate-general of Godwinian vagaries. Speculations upon ridiculous possibilities took the plan of well-founded doctrines; a deceitful court to the people was substituted for a noble practice of truth and candour; and ambushes against their good sense were found in every plan devised for the demagogue's aggrandisement. The effect was astonishing. The cup of adulation was greedily drained by the populace; it operated like a spell; a sort of phrensy succeeded; and the virtues of our fathers seemed to be mentioned but for proscription. The scene, which had just past, like the most noble and sublime of the drama, had elevated the soul, and left the most desirable impressions: a ridiculous farce succeeded, setting sense and meaning at defiance; but captivating the vulgar.

These are the heads of our complaints:—political principles perverted; the current of administration turned awry: and a majority of the people made the tools of a few infuriated zealots and designing hypocrites.—Those who feel the glow of patriotism, will pause, and inquire whether our national character shall take its momentum from the last impulse: whether it shall hence be disgraceful, degenerate and base:—or whether the public mind shall be brought back to the point from which commenced its deviation. Who would be an American, if we are only to be the heralds of our own merits; but the contempt and derision of all other nations and ages? Who would be an American, if, while we boast of our freedom and independence, we submit

to be the pitiful sycophants and tributaries of a foreign despot? Who would be an American, if we are to be torn with civil dissentions, while left wholly defenceless against domestic dangers or foreign aggression?

These inquiries do not exaggerate the consequences we have reason to apprehend, unless we unite to oppose or divert the torrent of lawless democracy. The exigencies of every free government have called for the combined efforts of the honest and the intelligent. They have a host, with which to contend; not powerful for their talents, but for the weapons with which they enter the lists: that is to say, the prejudices of the people.—These they wield with confidence of success. The principles of Federalism, the principles of our constitution and laws must, then, be supported. Noble exertions alone deserve good fortune. Let those, who love the cause of their revolution, therefore, form a concert for unity of action: and by placing the respectability of their country on an immutable foundation, leave to posterity an inheritance worth bequeathing.

REGULUS.

Editor's Closet.

Jacobinism.

We observe, with pain, the bold and audacious attempts that are making to *jacobinize* the state of New-York. We tremble—we shudder—when we behold the same incendiaries who have been employed by the leading spirits of rebellion in Europe, now in the service of the factious jacobins of our own country. We have seen the commencement, the progress, and the result of the French revolution; and we confess that we have our fears that it is to be our fate to travel the same bloody road to despotism. Nothing but the most steady, resolute and persevering efforts of the moderate and peaceable members of the community, can prevent it. Look at the picture before us!—Thomas Addis Emmett, who became the instrument to pave the way for the introduction of French troops into Ireland, to butcher the loyalists, and James Cheetham who openly invited the French troops to come to New-York, to scour it of federalists, and to "trim the merchants' jackets," have planted the bloody flag of jacobinism in the metropolis. Cheetham in his paper, and Emmett at the jacobin clubs, have denounced some of the greatest and best men of our country. While these operations are going on in the southern part of the state, the Citizen Genet, is employed in organizing "committees of vigilance" (after the manner of the French jacobins) in the north: And how long it will be before the lamp-post, the dagger, and the guillotine are introduced, God only knows.

The federal (or, what is now appropriately and significantly called the "AMERICAN") Ticket in New-York, is headed with the name of RUFUS KING. Against this distinguished character, the engines of jacobinism are levelled. Amongst other things, he is charged with having, when minister to Great-Britain, interfered to prevent certain disaffected Irish emigrants after being banished their own country, from coming over to this. With this story Cheetham and Emmett are inflaming the Irish populace to such a degree, that open violence is to be apprehended.

Mr. Coleman has taken up the subject with spirit and ability, as the following extracts from his paper will shew:—

The editor of the Citizen undertakes to say in his last paper, that "the cause of the people of Ireland was *precisely the same* as the cause of the people of the United States *during the revolution.*" That editor may be excused without imputation, for not understanding what was the *cause* of America during the revolution, as he happened at that time to be an inhabitant of Great Britain: As he had never yet visited our shores for the benevolent and patriotic purpose of teaching us our rights and vindicating our own injuries in behalf of foreigners against ourselves——How far the cause of the people of Ireland resembled "the cause of the people of the United States during the revolution," either in its origin or the measures resorted to for bringing it about, shall now be seen from the admissions and confessions of the principal leaders concerned in the Irish Rebellion. I take these interesting admissions and confessions from an English State Paper, printed in 1798 now before me, and entitled "*An abstract of the report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, in Ireland, presented to the House, July 17th, 1798, by the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh.*"

The report commences with a general view of the conspiracy carried on by the Society of United Irishmen, from its original formation to its intimate connection with a foreign enemy.

The report goes on to state, that great numbers of persons in the North of Ireland having been induced to enter into the views of the Union, an immediate and direct communication was opened with the enemy.

"Besides military preparations, every exertion was made to defeat the ordinary operations of justice. Witnesses, magistrates and prosecutors were *murdered*, or if not *murdered* pursued with the most violent injuries; attacked in their professions, their business, their characters and their property; every inducement of hope, and every menace of danger was employed to increase their numbers; and from the fear of ruin, multitudes were daily obliged to join the ranks of the disaffected."

"The means employed to excite the lower orders in these countries who are chiefly Roman catholics, were promises of the abolition of tythes, and *the fabrication* of the most abominable tests, falsely said to have been taken by his majesty's protestant subjects, for the extermination of Roman Catholics; these fabrications, monstrous and extravagant as they were, were the chief incentives by which the ignorant and deluded were engaged to enter into the plans of the UNION."

"In further prosecution of their plans, an infamous periodical paper was published in Dublin, called the Union Star, recommending by name the ASSASSINATION of such persons, as had, in the capacity of magistrates, jurors, or witnesses, impeded the designs of the society."

"No act was omitted which could tend to embarrass government and promote the cause of the *Union*; from the authentic reports of their officers, and the confession of their Chiefs, a large fund appeared to have been collected by almost universal subscription to forward the objects of the society; out of this fund, all persons acting under their orders were defended when prosecuted; *witnesses bought off*; lawyers hired to undertake in the gross, the cause of all persons accused of treason; under sheriffs bribed to return partial pannels; and gaolers paid to favour the escape of the persons accused."

"It appears upon the trial of Doctor Jackson, found guilty of treason in 1795, that the agents of France had been employed in this country; and from the statement drawn up for the French government and proved upon that trial, that the leaders of the Union were the persons then considered as the friends of a French connection"

"A memoir was presented to the French minister to urge the promised assistance; in this it was stated that the delusion of reform and emancipation were beginning to fail from the delay; that the TRUE REPUBLICANS would be abandoned and discouraged and the cause entirely lost."

"These circumstances are all fully proved by the admission and confession of the principal leaders of the Union."

"The facts thus proved by the concurring testimony of some of the most active leaders of the Union are supposed by the report to be sufficient to convince the most incredulous that *the mask of reform* and emancipation were only assumed in order to impose upon the public mind and conceal and advance the real design of separation from Great Britain and establishing a republic, if not subject to, at least in alliance with France"

The report then refers to an appendix containing some of the depositions which the committee had before them. The first of these is the examination of Dr. William M'Nevin upon oath, which is given at large, but from which only a few extracts will here be made.

"Witness knows that a resolution was entered into by the provincial committee in February last not to be diverted from their object by any concession of parliament." "Witness believes that disability alone prevents France from carrying her promise into effect of invading Ireland He does not think the common people care one farthing about reform or emancipation: he believes all they wish is exemption from the payment of tythes."

Here ends the account of the examination of Dr. M'Nevin; but now comes a witness of still more consequence; one who has begun to acquire a degree and sort of notoriety among us, which I fancy will last him as long as he lives. But not to detain the reader further:

Stand forth THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT,—you, sir, who on Thursday night last had the scandalous audacity to collect and address a society of your countrymen at the Union Hotel, for the purpose of controling our election; an election at which you have not even a right to vote—stand forth, sir, and speak for yourself.

Extract from the confession of the prisoner Thomas Addis Emmet.

"Thomas Addis Emmett, Barrister at-law, in addition to the testimony in which he detailed the same facts as the other witnesses, confesses, "that he was a member of the executive directory of the union, being appointed in January, 1797, and continued till May in the same year; and afterwards, from his being re-elected in January, 1798, until the time of his arrest. The first communication with

France, which came to his immediate knowledge, was in April 1797, when, in order to establish a constant intercourse with the French directory, an agent was sent from Ireland to reside in France, where he still continues.—He knows that France sent to this country assurances of her assistance, &c. that it became necessary to apply to France for a larger quantity of arms than were promised at first, in order to supply those given up to government. He is certain that France gave assurances that the armament in the Texel, in the summer of 1797, was intended to come to Ireland; and that a farther promise of assistance, in April, 1798, was made by the directory.

"He accounts for the loyalty of the *lower orders* in Munster, during the Bantry-bay invasion by the union having taken no pains to prepare their minds for the French, as they had been amused with contradictory accounts from France; and it was also determined to avoid an insurrection until the French should come, had not the severe measures adopted in Kildare, by the king's ministers, urged the alternative of rising or yielding up the cause. He believes, had they waited until the French came the rising would have been more general and formidable.

"It was inteuded to raise a general fund for the service of the union, by the *confiscation* of the church property, and that of all those who did not join them; the persons of the latter, if they did not actively oppose the union, were to be only held as hostages until it would be convenient to transport them; and their wives, if they were not hostile to the new order of things, were to be supported by a stipend out of their husband's property—the rest to belong to the public.

"He is persuaded that the bulk of the people do not care about, or understand reform and emancipation, but that they are become anxious for them, having been TOLD that they led to the abolition of tythes. It was determined to have no ecclesiastical establishment whatever, nor any distinction of rank."

Witness being asked as to the practicability of Ireland being a separate state from Great Britain when she had not means to build a navy, and must be dependent on England for the mere article of coals? he replied "that he thought Ireland fully able to stand alone as an independent republic; her wealth and population had infinitely increased within the last century, and though she might and would for ten or twelve years be much crippled by the fleet and power of England, yet the strength of the British navy would soon fail when Ireland ceased to act with Great-Britain; and as to the article of fuel, the extension of inland navigation would soon remove the necessity of importation." *End of the confession.*

Behold! Americans, behold the man who has impudently thrust himself forward to to turn the fate of your election. Behold him through the grates of a prison, and hear him repenting of his offences, and confessing that he was one who applied to France to furnish money arms and ammunition to be employed in the overthrow of his own Government. Behold him confessing that he belonged to a party who had formally resolved to seize and confiscate the estates of all that would not join them.—Behold him confessing that he was the advocate of reform and emancipatiom, and that the bulk of the people whose champion he was, had acted under impressions totally different. "He is persuaded that the bulk of the people do not care about or *understand* reform and emancipation." What can more completely unmask the demagogue than this? The leaders of the party stimulate them to insurrection and treason against their government; to commit the most dreadful outrages, perpetrate the most cruel crimes, under pretence that they want *reform and emancipation*, while at the very moment the ringleaders know that the poor deceived mob do not care about nor even *understand* the question on which they have been thus excited to rebellion. As proof that the people would have remained peaceable and quiet, had it not been for their credulity being abused by their demagogues, take Emmet's own confession, that the only reason why the "lower orders in Munster" continued loyal to their own government, was, because "The UNION *had taken no pains to prepare their minds for the French!*" However combustible were the materials, it required the hand of the incendiary to apply the torch.

But we have not done with Mr. Patriot Emmet yet. We have seen his last words and humble confessions. Here follows the instrument of mercy shewn him by his government.

A proclamation by General Nugent at Belfast.

"WHEREAS, the State prisoners in the several prisons in Dublin have proposed to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant "to give every information in their power of the whole of the internal transactions of the *United Irishmen*; and that each of them would give detailed information of every transaction that has passed between the *United Irishmen* and *foreign states*, without however, naming or describing, so as to implicate any person whatever; and that they were ready to emigrate to such country as should be agreed upon between them and government, giving security not to return to this country, without the permission of government, if, on their so doing they should be freed from prosecution; and that Mr. Oliver Bend was to be permitted to take the benefit of the said proposal; and that the state prisoners also *hoped* that the benefit of said proposal would be extended to such persons in custody or not in custody as might chose to take the benefit of it;" which proposal is signed by Arthur O'Connor, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, *William M'Niven*, Samuel Neilson, Henry Jackson, John Sweetman and by upwards of seventy other prisoners:

And whereas his excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has been graciously pleased to accept of the said proposal, and has agreed to the terms thereby offered: in consideration whereof, the said state prisoners have been examined before the secret committee of the two houses of Parliament, and have given full informat on of the transactions of the United Irishmen:

Now, I do, by this my proclamation, make known to the several state prisoners within this district, and to others whom it may concern, the terms and conditions upon which the state prisoners in Dublin have obtained his *Majesty's pardon* in order that those who think fit may entitle themselves to an equal distribution of the king's *most merciful and gracious intentions*; and I do hereby require those whom it may concern, within this district, forthwith signify to me whether they are ready to subscribe to similar terms and conditions, and thereby entitle themselves to the like measure of his *Majesty's mercy*; and in order that all persons now in custody may have a full opportunity of signifying their intentions herein, I will send proper persons to each prison within this district, for the purpose of receiving their respective determinations.

G. NUGENT, Maj Gen.
Commanding northern district.

Belfast, August 23d, 1798.

Comments are necessarily deferred till my next letter.

The following impudent production is extracted from the Citizen of this morning. The American reader is merely desired to recollect, while he persues it, that this letter is addressed to our late minister at the Court of St. James, by an alien who has not resided here three years; that this man comes from the country which gave him birth, branded with the crime of *High Treason*, and only escaped a gibbet by compounding for *banishment*. For proof, we refer to the foregoing letter.

"TO RUFUS KING, ESQ.

"SIR,

"From certain paragraphs in the Evening Post, I apprehend that it may become necessary for me to obtrude myself on the public. As in that event I should wish to derive some credit from the character of my adversary, I request to be informed whether you purpose submitting to the world any explanation of your interference with the British government respecting the Irish state prisoners in the year 1798?

"I put the question in this way, because I have not the honor of any personal acquaintance with you; because I intend that every thing which may pass between you and me on this subject shall be public, and because I have been informed that private applications for an explanation of that transaction have been heretofore made to you by some of my fellow sufferers from your conduct, and that you did not think fit to favour them with a reply.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient
"Humble servant,
THOS. ADDIS EMMET."

April 4th.

Who can sufficiently admire the becoming modesty of Mr. Thomas A. Emmet? Mr. King, the first man in our country, is the only person of sufficient consequence to be considered as even an *adversary* of *this member of the Executive Directory of the Irish Union!*

To Readers and Correspondents.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed, and articles of intelligence (not, however, of much importance) entirely omitted.

The Northern Mails,

For Tuesday and Thursday evenings, by some mistake, were not duly received in this city. This circumstance has broken my regular northern correspondence, in consequence of which I have but little information from the seat of government.

The Election for Charter Officers,

In this city, terminated in favor of the democrats. We have only room to say, that an election was never carried by baser means.

FEDERAL MEETING.

To-morrow (Wednesday, 15th) the county meeting for nominating an Assembly-ticket, will be held at Stocking's Tavern.

On Thursday evening (the 16th) the federalists of Hudson, are desired to meet at Fowler's Hotel, for the purpose of taking the ticket into consideration, and for adopting measures to secure its election. It is hoped, the meeting will be general.

Jacobinism of Columbia County.

☞ Just as our paper was going to press we were informed that our democrats, as a part of the jacobin system, had nominated a ticket for Assembly, on which is at least one man, who, it is said, can neither read nor write. The following are the names:—

Fiet his mark Miller,
Ebenezer Soule,
Matthew Dorr,
Barent Vanderpoel.

Miscellany.

From the Albany Register.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE numerous and violent attacks which have been made upon my political character, have left me no room to doubt but that they are the result of system, and that they have in most instances originated from the leaders of the faction denominated *Quid* or *Lewisite*. I have generally passed over these slanders as unworthy of notice—nor should I now condescend to expose the following calumny, had it not proceeded from Gov. Lewis, and did I not consider it of some importance that the people of the state should fully understand the insidious and improper practices of which he is capable, before they exercise the elective franchise at the approaching general election.

During the sitting of the last Council of Appointment, Daniel Delevan was appointed Sheriff of the county of Westchester; the Governor and all the members signified their assent to it by signing the minutes. Isaac Webbers was also a candidate for the office. Shortly after the first meeting of the council, I prsented to that board several recommendations in his favor.—Some time after this, Dr. Cook arrived at Albany, and handed to me affidavits against Mr. Webbers, with a view of preventing his appointment. These charges I also laid before the council, and it was unanimously admitted, that they presented an obstacle to any arrangement in favor of Mr. Webbers, which could only be surmounted by a satisfactory refutation. A considerable time elapsed before Mr. Delevan was appointed.

The following documents furnished by Mr. Pelton, of Westchester county, and Mr. Bingham, a member of Assembly from New-York, will shew the undignified and reprehensible conduct adopted subsequently by Governor Lewis, in relation to this appointment, with a view of increasing his partizans.

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(No. 1.)

Westchester County, ss.

Personally appeared before me Caleb Tompkins, one of the Judges in and for said county, Daniel Pelton, of New-Rochelle, in the county aforesaid, and deposeth and saith, that some time about the latter part of September, or fore part of October last past, being at the house of Capt. Joseph Hatfield, inn-keeper in the White-plains, he then and there met Isaac Webbers, Esq. late deputy-sheriff of the county of Westchester—the company consisting of the said Webbers, Hatfield, Capt. Jeremiah Schureman, and himself said deponent; when after some little conversation, said Webbers asked him said deponent, if he had not enquired of a certain gentleman whether he had been shewn by Webbers a letter from Governor *Lewis?* said deponent answered in the affirmative, declaring at the same time, that he could not believe Governor Lewis had been or could be guilty of such conduct—as it had been represented to him, by persons who it seems had seen that letter, that it pourtrayed not only the conduct of the council of appointment, but went to a delineation of the motives on which their conduct was predicated. Said Webbers then took from his pocket and presented this deponent the letter in question, which was, as far as recollection served, for said deponent committed it to writing the next morning, which, he verily believes, if not in words, in substance accurate and true. The date of the letter not being particularly attended to by this deponent but the impression of his mind is, that it was dated at or about the time of the Council's being in session, in these words:

"SIR,

"Your letter came to hand too late, neither do I think it would have answered you any purpose had it come sooner; as it seems all is to be sacrificed to the vengeance of De Witt Clinton. Your recommendations Mr. Clinton had in his pocket, several weeks without offering them to the Council of Appointment, until the arrival of Dr. Cook, with the affidavit of Mrs. Williams, when he threw down the recommendations, and immediately nominated General Delevan for sheriff of your county. It seems this was a preconcerted plan; as Judge Johnston, who all through till now was and expressed himself averse to the system of general removals——but it seems Delevan was to be appointed sheriff, as a condition for the removal of the Secretary of State and Recorder of the city of New-York.

Yours, &c.

"MORGAN LEWIS.

"*To Isaac Webbers, Esq. Westchester County.*"

DANIEL PELTON.

Sworn and subscribed the 21st day of Jan. 1807, before me.

CALEB TOMPKINS.

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[No. 2.]

I hereby certify, that sometime last summer, being at the house of Mr. Holmes, inn-keeper, at Mount-Pleasant, county of West-Chester, there being at the same time Mr. Isaac Webbers and Samuel Young, of the same county, Mr. Garret Stephens and William Gill, of the City of N. York; when after some conversation on public affairs, Mr. Isaac Webbers drew out of his pocket a letter which he said he had received from Governor Morgan Lewis, and read it to the said company; and having read the affidavit signed by Daniel Pelton, do believe that the substance of the letter read by Isaac Webbers as coming from Gov. Lewis, is contained in the said affidavit.

JOHN BINGHAM.

Albany, Feb. 14, 1807.

—

The above letter of Gov. Lewis is false in the following respects:

In stating 1st. That I had withheld the papers in favor of Mr. Webbers from the council. And

2d. That I did not present them to the council until I received the charges against Mr. Webbers.

3d. Intimating that the charges against Mr. Webbers were exhibited at the same time with the recommendations in his favor, and that the appointment of Delavan *then* took place. And

4th. In asserting that this appointment was the result of an arrangement with Mr. Johnston.

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In consequence of these slanders I addressed a letter to each of the members of the council in the following words:

[No. 3.]

Albany, Feb. 2, 1807.

SIR,

The appointment of sheriff of Westchester county having been the subject of much misrepresentation, I have taken the liberty of requesting your answer in writing to the following questions, and I am sure that your sense of justice will induce you to comply with my request.

Did I not shortly after the first meeting of the council, lay before them certain papers relative to the sheriffalty of that county, and, among others, representations in favor of Isaac Webbers?

Did not a considerable time elapse before I laid before the council any charges against him, and do you recollect the conversation that took place at that time?

Did not some time intervene between the presentment of these charges and the appointment of Mr. Delevan?

Was his appointment objected to by the Governor? Was it not the unanimous act of the council? And do you not recollect the evening before it took place we had a conference with the members of the Assembly from that county, with a view of obtaining the best information and advice on the subject?

Was this appointment the result of any stipulation or bargain, between all or any members of the council?

I have the honor to be, &c.

DE WITT CLINTON.

The Hon. Adam Comstock, Robert Johnston, and Henry Huntington.

The following are the answers to the foregoing letter:

[No. 4.]

Albany, Feb. 5, 1807.

SIR,

I can say, in answer to yours of the 2d instant, that shortly after the meeting of the council, you presented to them some papers, relative to the sheriffalty of the county of Westchester; among others, were representations in favor of one Mr. Webbers (a stranger to me) who it was said, had been a deputy-sheriff. It was some considerable time after this before I heard of any charge against this Mr. Webbers—about this time you laid some documents before the council containing charges against him, upon which a conversation took place, but I do not recollect that any member (at that time) made mention of any particular person for sheriff—the appointment was not made at that meeting, but postponed for further consideration—and I do not recollect to have heard one word spoken either by his excellency or any member of the council in favor of the appointment of Mr. Webbers—and, if I remember right, Mr. Delevan was appointed without a dissenting voice, but I think Mr. Johnston was excused from voting. You ask, "was this appointment the result of any stipulation or bargain, between all, or any of the coun-

cil?" I answer, it certainly was not with me, nor have I the least reason to suppose it was the case with any others of the council.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ADAM COMSTOCK.

To the Hon. De Witt Clinton.

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[No. 5.]

Albany, Feb. 3, 1807.

SIR,

Your letter of the 2d inst. came to hand, in which you request an answer to several questions relative to the sheriffalty of the county of Westchester, and the appointment made by the council of a sheriff for that county last session.

I well remember, that shortly after the council met (the particular day I do not recollect) you presented several papers in favour of candidates for the sheriff's office, among which were some in favour of Isaac Webbers, with a large number of petitioners.

I also remember the appointment at that time was postponed for a considerable time —the conversation I do not recollect, only from the number of applicants it was concluded to take a little time to consider what was proper to be done.

I recollect that some time after there were charges exhibited against Isaac Webbers, and an affidavit accompanying them; but whether you or the governor, or both, presented them, I cannot be positive; this retarded the appointment for some considerable time longer

I am confident there was no dissentient to the appointment of the present sheriff—the vote was unanimous, except myself, the governor was polite enough to excuse me from voting.

I recollect there was some consultations had with the Members of the Legislature from Westchester county, respecting the appointment of a sheriff.

With regard to the question, whether the appointment was the result of, or effected by any stipulations or bargains among the members of the conncil, I can freely declare for myself, that I entered into none for this nor any other appointment made during the session.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

The Hon. De Witt Clinton.

—

[No. 6.]

Albany, 24th February, 1807.

SIR,

I did not receive your note of the 2d inst. till yesterday, I now give the following answers to the questions therein stated, relative to the appointment of Sheriff of Westchester county.

It is not in my power to recollect the precise time when the written representations in favour of the applicants were shewn to me, but it was a matter of notoriety before the meeting of the council that Messrs. Webbers and Delevan were candidates for that office.

It was a considerable time after the recommendations were lodged, before I had any knowledge of the accusation against Mr. Webbers; when it was before the council, it was recommended either by the governor or one of the council, and unanimously assented to, that it was an inseparable obstacle to his appointment, and that if he should not on being notified repel the charge he ought to be removed from the office of assistant justice. The appointment of Gen. Delevan, was made unanimously some days after the exhibition of the charge against Mr. Webbers, and after the members of the council had held a conference with the members of assembly from Westchester on the subject. If the appointment of Gen. Delevan resulted from any stipulation or bargain I am entirely ignorant of the negociation.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
HENRY HUNTINGTON.

Hon. Dewitt Clinton.

—

In addition to the above I have been favored with the following letter, from the gentleman who then acted as clerk of the council.

[No. 7.]

Albany, 9th February, 1807.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 2d inst. requesting my answer in writing to certain questions which you state to me relative to the appointment of Sheriff of the county of Westchester. I can perceive no impropriety in the application, and consider it due to truth and to justice to answer you to the extent of my knowledge, and to the best of my recollection on the subject.

It has not been the practice to date the filing of papers laid before the council of appointment, and there is so great an influx of papers, during the sittings of the council, that the Clerk cannot ordinarily remember for any considerable time the receipt of particular papers. I however do well recollect that last winter papers relative to the Shrievalty of the county of Westchester, among which were representations in favour of Isaac Webbers, had been for a length of time in the possession of the council when the appointment of the sheriff of that county was made. But my memory cannot enable me to say when the charges against Webbers were laid before the council nor what conversation took place at that time, but at the time Mr. Delevan was appointed I recollect it was stated by you, and as I understood admitted by all, that it would be improper to appoint Mr. Webbers, while such charges remained unrefuted against him. The appointment of Mr. Delevan was the unanimous act of the council, or at least I heard no objection made by any one.

I have the honour to be, sir,
very respectfully,
your most obedient servant,
ARCHD. M'INTYRE.

The Hon. De Witt Clinton.

I submit this statement, without comment, to the decision of every man of honour and candour in the state.

DE WITT CLINTON.

From the Republican Crisis.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. De Witt Clinton having thought proper to cite me before the tribunal of the public, for the purpose, as I conceive, of affording his libellous dependants new ground for an attack upon me, I feel it a duty I owe myself and friends, however unpleasant the task, to obey his summons. I confess I have had my struggles on the occasion, and should think myself dishonored by noticing *thus* the slanders of one sunk, in my estimation, to the lowest grade of political depravity, were it not for the reflection, that he is a man of senatorial rank, and has acquired, by little artifice, under the lustre of a name he has often sullied, a high place in the good opinion of many an honest citizen.

It will be recollected that the charges against me are rested on the copy of a letter said to have been written by me to Mr. Isaac Webbers, and given to the public from the memory of a Mr. Pelton. The transcript is far from being a faithful one: I am content however to consider it such as it is.

An inference has been attempted to be drawn from it which it will not warrant. Nothing contained it, or in the original, was calculated to impress, on the mind of Mr. Webbers, a belief that I was unfriendly to the appointment of Mr. Delevan, and friendly to his. It was not Mr. Delevan's appointment, but the means of procuring it, which I thought exceptionable. I wrote to Mr. Webbers under the strong impression, that Robert Johnston, the father-in-law of Mr. Delevan, and De Witt Clinton, had made a corrupt barter of their integrity. I am still under that impression, and when I shall state the facts which produced it, I am persuaded every candid man will say there was sufficient cause.

Some of the followers of Mr. Clinton have affected astonishment at my writing to Mr. Webbers; and have pretended to consider it an unwarrantable condescension. I sincerely wish we may never see a chief magistrate of this state, who shall so far forget he is a citizen, as to suppose an act of ordinary civility, incompatible with the dignity of his station. Mr. Webbers had written to me on a subject, to him, very interesting. He was a man highly and respectably recommended for an important office. He was therefore by all the rules of propriety and good breeding entitled to an answer.

Mr. Clinton and his correspondents all speak of Mr. Webbers' recommendations having been *presented to the council*. Do any of the gentlemen here intend a subterfuge, because *in strict construction* the governor is not a member of the council; or do they confound the secret meetings at which all their business was arranged, and from which I was uniformly excluded, with the constitutional meetings at the council board? The interview stated to have been had with the members from Westchester, at which I most assuredly was not present, and never heard of, till long time after it had taken place, would incline to the former, tho' charity would induce to the latter opinion. Will either of the gentlemen have the hardihood to say, that I ever was put in possession of the recommendations

of Mr. Webbers, or that any one of them was ever read at the council board? I trust they will not. They may for aught I know, have lain occasionally on the council table, in the private bundle of papers of the gentleman to whom they were entrusted, where they would have been as sacredly secure from my inspection, as if under the protection of a private signet; but I aver, their first public appearance in council was, as I verily believe, at the moment of Mr. Delevan's appointment, when to the best of my memory and belief, they were drawn from the pocket of Mr. Clinton, by him opened one by one, and spread over the table. In this situation they were left. They never were filed with the secretary, but remain, ten in number, to this moment in my office. One other I have recently understood, has by fome means found its way into the secretary's office. This fact shews the incorrectness of Mr. McIntyre's letter.

I now enter on the painful task of stating the facts, whence I deduce conclusions, unfavorable to the integrity of Messrs. Clinton and Johnston. And here I must express a hope, that Mr. Huntington, of whose name I am constrained to make a liberal use, will accept imperious necessity as my apology. I tender that gentleman an assurance, that I ever believed his conduct, as a member of the council of appointment, directed by motives honorable and pure.

After Mr. Johnston's election to the council, I understood from various sources, that he was decidedly hostile to all measures of violence, and determined to oppose removals from office on party considerations. The probability of this being the case, was strengthened by a circumstance, communicated to me, of his having some months before, published a letter in the Poughkeepsie Barometer, breathing a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, and professing equal attachment to my friends and those of Mr. Clinton.

Towards the middle of March, rumours of contemplated removals reached my ears. I waited on Mr. Huntington, who alone of the council was communicative to me, to know the truth of them. He told me some few would take place, but that they would not extend beyond a few clerks of counties.

The Shrievality of Westchester had been vacant, from about the commencement of the session of the council. I frequently proposed to the members to fill it; but it was as frequently opposed by Mr. Clinton, who declared himself unprepared. On or about the 17th March I met Mr. Huntington in the street. This appointment became the subject of conversation. I was asked by him, whom I supposed Mr. Clinton was in favour of? I replied Mr. Tompkins. He said he thought not, he believed he was in favour of Mr. Webbers. He then enquired of me, if I had any objections to informing him whom I should prefer. I answered none—That considering Mr. Delevan and Mr. Tompkins the prominent candidates before the Council, I should not hesitate to prefer the former, (for Mr. Webbers I at that time knew little of, having merely heard him spoken of in conversation as a candidate, and heard a paper read by a doctor Cook, purporting to be an affidavit of a Mrs. Williams against him) and believe I assigned my reason, which was, that two of Mr Tompkins' family were already in office. He observed, he was glad to find me of that opinion as it accorded with his own, and would be the means of fixing Mr. Johnston, whom he had found wavering, or shaking in the wind, or some expression of similar import. On the 18th the Council was to have met at ten in the morning. On expressing my surprise, sometime after the hour had elapsed, that none of the members had assembled, I was informed by one of my family, that Mr. Huntington had been in the entry but had returned. About noon Mr. Johnston came to my house for a bundle of papers he had left in the office, and informed me the Council would not meet that day, for that Mr. Huntington was ill, and Mr. Clinton had taken medicine. He had scarcely left me, when a gentleman called to inform me the Council had that morning been locked up for more than an hour in Mr. Huntington's room. I learnt also that that gentleman and Mr. Clinton, instead of being ill, were in their respective seats in the Senate chamber. These circumstances, added to a knowledge of Mr. Clinton's having made a visit the preceding evening to the quarters of Messrs. Comstock and Johnston, led me to suspect, all was not right. In the evening I went to Mr. Huntington—I found him alone—I asked him if there had been that morning a meeting of the members of the Council at his room. He frankly admitted the fact. I enquired if he had been at my house in the morning, and why the Council had not assembled there. After a short pause, I received from him the following explanation: That he had communicated to Mr. Johnston, my opinion as to the appointment of Mr. Delavan—That it had been agreed between them to vote for him, and to rely on my casting voice for his appointment—That as he was going in the morning to the Council, he either overtook, or was overtaken by Mr. Johnston to whom he remarked, that the appointment of the Sheriff of Westchester had better be the first thing done after the council should convene—That to his astonishment, Mr. Johnston replied he was not prepared, or words to that effect—That wishing an explanation, he asked Mr. Johnston to return with him to his room—That near the door of the house where he lodged, they were met by Mr. Clinton and Mr. Comstock, and that he could not avoid asking them in also. To avoid all possibility of mistake, I put the question to him direct—Did Mr. Johnston, Sir, agree to vote for Mr. Delavan? He assented, with the nod of the head, and wink of the eye. I then asked what took place between the members while in his chamber? He replied, he could not tell me, as it was agreed to be confidential. After some hesitation, however, he observed that he believed he might say thus much—That Mr. Delevan would probably be appointed without my aid, and that the work of destruction would begin; or some such strong expression, as left no doubt on my mind, that removals were resolved on—of which I immediately informed the Secretary of State, to prepare him for the event. The next morning Mr. Delavan was appointed on the nomination of Mr. Clinton.

Here let me remark, that the truth of the foregoing statement, and the justness of the conclusion drawn from the facts it contains, are fortified by intrinsic evidence which cannot vary, which cannot mislead. Mr. Johnston, as appears from the subjoined documents, when unallured by the prospect of family aggrandizement, had marked out to himself an honest and an honorable course. He pursued it with a laudable pertinancy, till he became warmly engaged in the appointment of his son-in-law to office. He even then boasted that he could obtain his ends without the aid of Mr. Clinton. What magic then drew him from the path of rectitude? Who was the enchanter that presented to him the fascinating talisman which robbed him of his constancy? How did he discover the mode, by which his wishes were to be gratified, without submitting to the humiliation of voting himself on the occasion? Why did Mr. Clinton so long delay the appointment? What were his inducements for nominating Mr. Delavan against the remonstrances, which I am credibly informed, were made to him, by the Westchester representatives, at the interview he admits he had with them? Why has he delayed his attack upon me to this moment, when immediately after the appointment of Mr. Delavan, as I have been informed and believe, he learnt from Mr. Caleb Tompkins and Mr. Lockwood, two of the members from Westchester, the history, I had given them, of the disgraceful transaction! A discerning public will give the answers, and will rightly appreciate his motives. It will discover that rankling malice which, insatiable as the grave, incessantly demands new victims to its persecuting vengeance. Against me it has been vented in the most insidious and dastardly manner. Truly may I say with the prophet, "he has been unto me as a Bear lying in wait, and as a Lion in secret places." To God and his conscience, I commit him.

City and County of Albany, ss.

Morgan Lewis being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that the facts contained in the preceding statement, are to the best of his remembrance and belief, substantially true. MORGAN LEWIS.

Sworn this 30th day of March, 1807, before me, SMITH THOMPSON.

N. B. The annexed extracts from the records of the Council will shew, that Mr. Delavan's appointment was made three days previous to the resolutions respecting Mr. Webbers, whence it may fairly be inferred some of the gentlemen have confounded dates. M. L.

[The extracts above referred to are necessarily omitted.]

From the Richmond Enquirer.

AARON BURR, Ex-Vice-President of the United States, is now in this city, guarded as a state-prisoner.

We have had no opportunity of conversing with his escort; but a gentleman, who travelled with him in the stage, has given us the following account of the manner of his arrest, obtained from *their* lips.—It is

not to be expected that it should be completely correct: but we shall hereafter amend whatever imperfections we may be fortunate enough to detect.

Col. Burr was apprehended in the Tombigbee county in the first days of March: perhaps the 3d, in the following manner:*

A gentleman whose name is represented to us to be Perkins, was at a public house in a village in that county a few miles (perhaps 18 or 20) from the Spanish Line. He was in company with the sheriff of the county.

About 11 o'clock at night a gentleman rode up to the door, and enquired for the house of a major — who lived in the neighborhood. He was followed by another, who turned out to be his companion.—The strangers were told, that the house of the Major they enquired for, was at some distance from the tavern; and that they would have to cross a water course which had been swollen by the water and might be dangerous of access.—The strangers however, persevered in their intention; and left the door of the tavern.

Mr. Perkins was surprised by these singular movements: that men, at that late hour of a cold night should leave the comforts of a tavern, and explore a dangerous road of which they were professedly ignorant; the idea was a source of considerable astonishment. It naturally led to some speculation upon the character of the strangers, and he could not start any rational explanation of their mysterious conduct, but that they were robbers, who intended to pilfer the Major's house. He determined, if possible, to prevent their design; and prevailed upon his companion (the sheriff) to accompany him to this scene of meditated robbery.

When they arrived, the Major was from home. One of the gentlemen was in the house; the other had retired to the kitchen, to warm his shivering limbs. The first glance, which Mr. P. caught of this visitant of the kitchen, convinced him that the mysterious stranger was no other than Col. Burr: Whether Mr. P. recognized him from a previous acquaintance with his person or from the fire of his eye, the shape of his face and person so well corresponding to the description which he had received of him; the gentleman with whom we had conversed, was incompetent to inform us. Certain it is; Mr. P. suspected that the stranger who stood before him with his white hat slouched over his face with all the habiliments of a man so perfectly different from those in which he commonly appears, was the very man, whose name had rung for several months from one corner of the U. S. to the other.—It was A. Burr.

Mr. P. determined to arrest him. He repaired to Fort Stoddart on the Mobile, and prevailed upon Lieutenant Gaines (the Commandant at the Fort) to accompany him with a small file of soldiers.—In the mean time Col. Burr had sent back his companion (by the name of Ashley,) for some purpose unknown; and requested his new companion the sheriff, to show him on the way to the Spanish Line.

On the road they met the file of soldiers accompanied by Mr. Perkins and Lieutenand Gaines. "What," says Col. Burr; or in words to that effect; "do soldiers travel here in this style; on horseback?" "No:" answered his companion. Col. Burr is said to have immediately dropt his bridle, & clasping his hands together to have uttered some ejaculation of vehement emotion; what that was, we cannot trust ourselves to describe.—Lieut. Gaines advanced up to him, and interrogated him, whether he was not Col. Burr.—The scene closed, by Lieut. Gaine's ominous words:

"You are my prisoner sir."

An escort of eight men accompanied Col. Burr from that quarter of the country, on their way to Washington. They crossed at Cole's ferry; on Monday morning between the hours of 11 and 12, they passed Prince Edward court-house. On Wednesday evening about five o'clock they arrived in Fredericksburg. Here they met with a gentleman from Washington who was instructed to order them to Richmond: and on last evening the stage conveyed them to our city: Col. Burr and his escort of 7 men. The gentleman who met them at Fredericksburg has accompanied them to this place, and bears a communication from the Executive to the U. States attorney for this district.

He is conducted to this city, to undergo an examination before Chief Justice Marshall.—Several circumstances concur to recommend the choice of this tribunal. The most material of them is, that,

The overt act of treason, on which he may be charged, was most probably committed at Blannerhassett's island, in the river Ohio and within the limits of Virginia.† His crime therefore will fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court of this state.

He will be brought before the highest judicial minister known in the country; the chief justice of the United States.

He will be examined in a judicial district, among the nearest to the seat of government of the U. S.; and should he be sent on to further trial, he will have the advantage of being brought before one of the district courts, whose session comes on soonest.

In these respects, Aaron Burr will possess all the privileges secured to him by the constitution of the United States. He will, "enjoy the right to a *speedy* and public trial, by an impartial jury of the *state* and *district* wherein the crime shall have been committed which district shall have been previously ascertained by law."

Whether we consider the nature of the crime or the character of the criminal; the witnesses who will be brought up, the council by whom it will be argued, or the eager curiosity of the nation; this will be one of the most impressive spectacles which this or any other city in the United States has ever witnessed.

The criminal was once the Vice-President of the U. S.; and a man who ranks at all times, among men of the most transcendant talents in his country.

The crime likely to be alledged against him is the foulest and most atrocious that can possibly disgrace the inhabitant of a free country. It is the crime of a traitor. It is the crime of a paricide in arms against his country; who has laboured to excite a gallant people against the very best government that ever existed; who has plotted to destroy that great ark of our political safety, our union; in fact, one who has whetted the poisoned daggers of civil insurrection, to "*levy war*" against his country. In comparison of such a crime, what is *murder*; what is the robbery that clandestinely empties my purse; or the felon that boldly prowls upon the highway, and at the same blow deals robbery and murder? If he be really guilty of treason, what is A. Burr compared with Eugene Aram? If upon this ground, even, he be acquited, perhaps he may still be indicted and tried by the laws of the U. S. for preparing an expedition against Mexico; the colony of a foreign state with whom we are now at peace.

* It is presumed from this circumstance that Col. Burr was not far from the Florida line: that he was about to take refuge in the dominions of Spain, the only spot of ground in that quarter of the country, where he was exempt from the authority of the United States; and that he intended to descend the Mobille and repair to Pensacola.

† His force was collected on this island.

Hudson, *April* 14.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

The last southern mail does not furnish an article of intelligence, excepting a detailed report of the examination of Col. Burr, before the chief justice of the U. S. at Richmond, Vir. At the close of the examination, the Judge observed that he should not commit Col. Burr on the charge of treason; but that he should hold him to bail, on the charge of setting on foot a military expedition against the dominions of Spain. He was recognized in the sum of 10,000 dollars, to appear before the Federal Court in Richmond, on the 22d of May next.

We shall, if possible, give the whole of the report in our next.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

At Kinderhook, by the Rev. Mr. Sickles, Mr. JOHN KITTLE, jun. to Miss CHRISTIANA VAN HOESEN, daughter of Mr. Abraham Van Hoesen, of the same place.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wigton, Mr. THOMAS SICKELS of Catskill, printer, to Miss MARGARET POULTON, of Athens.

The Knell.

DIED,

In this city on Saturday last, Miss PHEBE COOPER, sister of Mr Benjamin Cooper, in the 18th year of her age.

—— on the 8th instant, ELIAS WIGTON, son of Mr. William Wigton, in the 2nd year of his age.

Wreath.

EXTRACTS.

Quarrels of Knaves.

"As *knaves* their reputations oft defend,
And for the honesty they want, contend;
Whilst ev'ry stander-by the feud derides,
Takes neither part, but ridicules both sides."

LONDON SPY.

Tradesmen turn'd Lawyers.

"Amongst this paltry crew were ten to one
Bred up to trades, but by the law undone:
And thus distress'd, most equitably sought
Relief from that which had their ruin brought:
Or else reso'v'd, from being basely us'd,
T'abuse the law, by which they'd been abus'd."

Ibid.

Literary Notice.

From the People's Friend.

REPORT OF SELFRIDGE'S TRIAL.

A report of the trial of Thomas O. Selfridge, Esq. for killing Charles Austin, has been for some time in our hands. A single glance at it enabled us to conclude, that it was, with regard to the importance of the subject, the manner in which it was treated in court, and the execution of the work deserving of a very attentive consideration. A multitude of other avocations have, from time to time, broken in upon our perusal, and prevented us from offering the public our opinion of it at an earlier period. We now are repaid by the confidence with which we are enabled to vouch for it to the public, as a book that ought to be treasured up by every American who feels a just and honorable pride in the literary reputation of his country. The admirers of forensic eloquence will, in this work, find a specimen which may be put in reputable competition with some of the brightest on record in the courts of Europe: nor is there in the general management of the trial, no less of penetration, acuteness, legal skill and discernment, than in the best of those of the old country. For solidity of judgement, sound and extensive judicial information, luminous exposition of the law, and conscientious impartiality, the judges charge stands on a level with those the most grave, wise, and learned judges, who have for the last century graced the British Bench. Looking out for particular passages to offer in proof of what we say, the speech of Mr. DEXTER presents itself, in high relief.—We subjoin a passage which will serve to shew the talents of the orator, and although it inculcates a doctrine which, at least, is dubious, we think it but justice to him to give it upon account of its oratorical beauty. It is the lot of man to be frequently placed in dilemmas to find moral duty, and apparent necessity calling him different ways—to find precept at variance with the practice of the world—and to think himself permitted to bend the right rules of morality down to worldly customs which are barbarous and bad.

This condition of men's feelings, as exemplified in the case of duelling is treated in a masterly manner, so far as relates to talents by Mr. Dexter. But while we say so much, we enter our protest against his doctrine, as in a high degree pernicious and contradictory to the religion we profess.—*The law is written*, and no man should fancy himself invested with a right to disobey it, or to fritter away its behests with ingenious sophistry. It is the next glorious prerogative of thinking beings that they can obtain dominion over their passions and prejudices, and are enabled by the reason which God has given them to do their duty, and not acquiesce in the heated notions with which the savagery of fashion has filled the world. At all events the excuse of sudden anger, which may be pleaded in mitigation of the act, will not avail for the cool, deliberate justification of the principle. After all, very much we fear that Mr. Dexter, will have more people on his side of the question than we shall, especially as his is enforced by eloquence, which if not unequal'ed has rarely been surpass'd. Let us be permitted to repeat that every American who keeps a case of books, ought to have this upon his shelf.

"It is a most serious calamity, for a man of high qualifications for usefulness, and delicate sense of honor, to be driven to such a crisis, yet should it become inevitable, he is bound to meet it like a man, to summon all the energies of the soul, rise above ordinary maxims, poise himself on his own magnanimity, and hold himself responsible only to his God. Whatever may be the consequences, he is bound to bear them, to stand like mount Atlas,

"When storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
"And oceans break their billows at his feet."

Do not believe that I am inculcating opinions, tending to disturb the peace of society. On the contrary, they are the only principles that can preserve it. It is more dangerous for the laws to give security to a man, disposed to committ outrages on the persons of his fellow-citizens, than to authorise those, who must otherwise meet irreparable injury, to defend themselves at every hazard. Men of eminent talents and virtues, on whose exertions, in perilous times, the honour and happiness of their country must depend, will always be liable to be degraded by every daring miscreant, if they cannot defend themselves from personal insult and outrage. Men of this description must always feel, that to submit to degradation and dishonor, is impossible. Nor is this feeling confined to men of that eminent grade. We have thousands in our country who possess this spirit; and without them we should soon deservedly cease to exist as an independent nation. I respect the laws of my country, and revere the precepts of our holy religion; I should shudder at shedding human blood: I would practice moderation and forbearance, to avoid so terrible a calamity; yet, should I ever be driven to that miserable point, where degradation and disgrace begin, may this arm shrink palsied from its socket, if I fail to defend my own honour.

It has been intimated, that the principles of christianity condemn the defendant. If he is to be tried by this law, he certainly has a right to avail himself of one of its fundamental principles. I call on you then to do to him, as in similar circumstances, you would expect others to do to you; change situations for a moment, and ask yourselves, what you would have done, if attacked as he was. And instead of being necessitated to act at the moment and without reflection, take time to deliberate. Permit me to state for you, your train of thought. You would say this man, who attacks me, appears young, athletic and violent. I am feeble and incapable of resisting him; he has a heavy cane, which is undoubtedly a strong one, as he had leisure to select it for the purpose; he may intend to kill me; he may, from the violence of his passion, destroy me, without intending it; he may maim or greatly injure me; by beating me he must disgrace me: This alone destroys all my prospects, all my happiness, and all my usefulness. Where shall I fly, when thus rendered contemptible? Shall I go abroad? Every one will point at me the finger of scorn. Shall I go home? My children—I have taught them to shrink from dishonour; will they call me father? What is life to me after suffering this outrage? Why should I endure this accumulated wretchedness, which is worse than death, rather than put in hazard the life of my enemy."

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